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L1	cell-specific near5 bind$ near3 (protein or polypeptide)	69	L1

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Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 15 of 15 returned.

☐ 1. 20010009772 . 12 Mar 01. 26 Jul 01. Retroviral packaging cell line. Verma, Inder M., et al. 435/325; 435/235.1 435/236 435/320.1 435/366 435/369 435/440 435/455 435/456 435/457 435/458 435/69.1 435/69.3 514/44 530/350 536/23.72 C12N007/01 C12N005/08 A61K031/70 C12P021/06 C07K001/00.

☐ 2. 6432705 . 08 May 00; 13 Aug 02. Inducible expression system. Yee; Jiing-Kuan, et al. 435/325; 435/320.1 435/455 435/69.1 530/350 536/23.1 536/23.4 536/23.5. C12N005/00 C12N015/00 C12P021/06 C07H021/04 C07K001/00.

☐ 3. 6218181 . 03 Sep 98; 17 Apr 01. Retroviral packaging cell line. Verma; Inder M., et al. 435/369; 435/325 435/366. C12N005/08.

☐ 4. 6133027 . 07 Aug 96; 17 Oct 00. Inducible expression system. Yee; Jiing-Kuan, et al. 435/325; 435/320.1 435/366 435/367 435/455 435/69.1 536/23.1. C12N015/85 C12N015/86 C12N015/867.

☐ 5. 6020201 . 24 Jul 97; 01 Feb 00. Isolated nucleic acid molecules which encode mammalian or rodent 2,8 polysialyl transferases. Gerardy-Schahn; Rita, et al. 435/455; 435/440 514/44. C12N015/00.

☐ 6. 5959078 . 18 Nov 97; 28 Sep 99. Isolated polysialyl transferases. Gerardy-Schahn; Rita, et al. 530/350; 435/193. C07K014/00 C12N009/00.

☐ 7. 5932471 . 30 Mar 98; 03 Aug 99. DNA encoding chimeric toxin. Williams; Diane P., et al. 435/252.3; 435/194 435/320.1 435/325 435/419 530/350 530/351 536/23.4. C12N009/12 C12N015/31 C07K014/34.

☐ 8. 5863891 . 30 Mar 98; 26 Jan 99. Chimeric toxins. Williams; Diane P., et al. 514/2; 435/194 514/12 530/350 530/351. C12N009/12 A61K038/16.

☐ 9. 5849904 . 21 Dec 95; 15 Dec 98. Isolated nucleic acid molecules which hybridize to polysialyl transferases. Gerardy-Schahn; Rita, et al. 536/24.31; 435/6 536/23.1 536/24.32. C07H021/04 C12Q001/68.

☐ 10. 5763250 . 07 Jun 95; 09 Jun 98. Chimeric toxins. Williams; Diane, et al. 435/194; 530/350 530/351. C12N009/12 C07K014/34 C07K014/52.

☐ 11. 5747326 . 17 Jul 95; 05 May 98. Isolated nucleic acid molecules which encode mammalian .alpha.2,8 polysialyl transferases. Gerardy-Schahn; Rita, et al. 435/325; 435/193 435/252.3 435/252.33 435/320.1 435/348 435/358 435/365 435/69.1 530/350 536/23.2 536/23.5. C12N015/00 C12N015/63 C12N009/10 C07H021/04.

☐ 12. 5739018 . 07 Aug 96; 14 Apr 98. Packaging cell lines for pseudotyped retroviral vectors. Miyanohara; Atsushi, et al. 435/456; 435/320.1 435/325 435/463. C12N005/10 C12N015/63 C12N015/86.

☐ 13. 5703039 . 07 Jun 95; 30 Dec 97. Chimeric toxins. Williams; Diane P., et al. 514/2;. A61K038/16.

☐ 14. 5677148 . 07 Jun 95; 14 Oct 97. DNA encoding chimeric diphtheria toxins. Williams; Diane. 435/69.7; 435/252.3 435/320.1 536/23.4 536/23.7. C12N015/62 C12N015/31.

☐ 15. 5616482 . 22 Apr 94; 01 Apr 97. Chimeric toxins. Williams; Diane. 435/194; 530/350 530/351. C12N009/12 C07K014/34 C07K014/52.

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Terms	Documents
L1 near6 (fuse$ or coat$ or cover$ or link$ or conjugat$ or coupl$)	15

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     FILE 'MEDLINE, CAPLUS, BIOSIS, SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 19:32:12 ON 10 FEB
     2003
L1          823 S CELL-SPECIFIC(5A)BIND?(3A)(PROTEIN OR POLYPEPTIDE)
L2            2 S L1(6A)(FUSE? OR COAT? OR COVER? OR LINK? OR CONJUGAT? OR COUP
L3            2 DUP REM L2 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L4           10 S L1(6A)(FUSE? OR COAT? OR COVER? OR LINK? OR CONJUGAT? OR COUP
L5            8 DUP REM L4 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d bib ab 1-8 l5

L5   ANSWER 1 OF 8  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN   2002:240992  CAPLUS
DN   136:274275
TI   Virus carrying ligands for specific receptors of B-, T- and mast cells for
     use in targeted gene delivery
IN   Van Es, Helmuth Hendrikus Gerardus; Van Zutphen, Marlijn; Ma, Libin;
     Havenga, Menzo Jans Emko
PA   Galapagos Genomics N.V., Belg.; Crucell Holland B.V.
SO   PCT Int. Appl., 121 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2
DT   Patent
LA   English
FAN.CNT 2
     PATENT NO.        KIND  DATE           APPLICATION NO.  DATE
     ---------------   ----  --------       ---------------  --------
PI   WO 2002024933     A2    20020328       WO 2001-EP11086  20010925
     WO 2002024933     A3    20020711
         W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
             CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
             GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
             LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL,
             PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG,
             US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
         RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY,
             DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF,
             BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
     EP 1191105        A1    20020327       EP 2000-203375   20000925
         R:  AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
             IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO
     AU 2002020567     A5    20020402       AU 2002-20567    20010925
PRAI EP 2000-203375    A     20000925
     US 2001-290403P   P     20010511
     WO 2001-EP11086   W     20010925
AB   A method of delivering nucleic acids to T lymphocytes, B-, and mast cells
     that uses a virus with a modified coat protein contg.
     sequences that bind to cell-specific
     receptors is described. Specifically, the coat protein contains sequences
     from the fiber proteins of human adenoviruses 35 or 51 that are ligands
     for said binding receptor. Alternatively, the vector may be an adenovirus
     with a capsid of a modified capsid protein that contains sequences from a
     different adenovirus that alter the cell tropism of the virus. The
     present invention also relates to a method for transducing a cell, said
     cell selected from the group consisting of T lymphocytes, B cells, and
     mast cells comprising contacting said cells with an adenovirus particle
     comprising a non-adenovirus nucleic acid sequence and a chimeric capsid
     protein comprising amino acid sequence derived from at least two
     adenovirus serotypes, wherein said particle has a greater tropism for said
     cells relative to at least one of the adenovirus serotypes comprising said
     chimeric capsid protein. The present invention further relates to
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transduced cells, arrays of subpopulations of cells, a method for ex vivo transduction of a population of cells comprising and a method of administering to a human or other mammalian animal subject a population of cells genetically modified ex vivo. The present invention further relates to a method for identifying the function of a first nucleic acid in hematopoietic cells. The preferred vectors are adenoviruses that may have other modification to render them replication incompetent or otherwise safe. The construction of adenovirus 5 carrying fiber protein domains from other human adenovirus serotypes is described. A cloning system for the rapid construction of such strains is also described. The effectiveness of the different fiber proteins to direct gene delivery to T lymphocytes was demonstrated using a green fluorescent protein reporter gene. Adenovirus 5 was a poor vector, but replacement of the fiber proteins with those from adenovirus 35 or 51 greatly increased the efficiency of transfection.

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 2002:937303 CAPLUS
DN 138:20443
TI Endocrine disruptor screening using DNA chips of endocrine disruptor-responsive genes
IN Kondo, Akihiro; Takeda, Takeshi; Mizutani, Shigetoshi; Tsujimoto, Yoshimasa; Takashima, Ryokichi; Enoki, Yuki; Kato, Ikunoshin
PA Takara Bio Inc., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 386 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2002355079	A2	20021210	JP 2002-69354	20020313
PRAI	JP 2001-73183	A	20010314		
	JP 2001-74993	A	20010315		
	JP 2001-102519	A	20010330		

AB A method and kit for detecting endocrine-disrupting chems. using DNA microarrays are claimed. The method comprises prepg. a nucleic acid sample contg. mRNAs or cDNAs originating in cells, tissues, or organisms which have been brought into contact with a sample contg. the endocrine disruptor. The nucleic acid sample is hybridized with DNA microarrays having genes affected by the endocrine disruptor or DNA fragments originating in these genes have been fixed. The results obtained are then compared with the results obtained with the control sample to select the gene affected by the endocrine disruptor. Genes whose expression is altered by tri-Bu tin, 4-octaphenol, 4-nonylphenol, di-N-Bu phthalate, dichlorohexyl phthalate, octachlorostyrene, benzophenone, diethylhexyl phthalate, diethylstilbestrol (DES), and 17-.beta. estradiol (E2), were found in mice by DNA chip anal.

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 2001:697651 CAPLUS
DN 136:212775
TI Enzymic nucleic acids for the modulation and diagnosis of human CD20 and NOGO gene expression
IN Blatt, Lawrence; McSwiggen, James; Chowrira, Bharat M.
PA Ribozyme Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 200 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 3

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2001059103	A2	20010816	WO 2001-US4273	20010209

WO 2001059103 A3 20020613
WO 2001059103 C2 20021024
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
EP 1265995 A2 20021218 EP 2001-910515 20010209
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR
PRAI US 2000-181797P P 20000211
US 2000-185516P P 20000228
US 2000-187128P P 20000306
WO 2001-US4273 W 20010209

AB The present invention relates to nucleic acid mols., including antisense and enzymic nucleic acid mols., such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNAzymes, and antisense oligonucleotides, which modulate the expression of the human CD20 and/or NOGO genes. The known sequences of human CD20 and NOGO mRNAs are screened for accessible sites using a computer-folding algorithm for regions that do not form secondary folding structures and thus may act as binding/cleaving sites. Thousands of target site and enzymic nucleic acid sequences are provided (hammerhead, Inozymes G-cleaver, Zinzymes Amberzymes, and DNAzymes). Several oncol. models in rodent, rabbit, and non-human primates are utilized to evaluate the therapeutic potential of anti-CD20 enzymic nucleic acids. Diagnostic systems and methods for detecting the presence of nucleic acids are further disclosed, using a ribozyme effector mol. and nucleic acid inhibitors complementary to the ribozyme and nucleic acid-based reporter mols. [This abstr. record is the second of two records for this document necessitated by the large no. of index entries required to fully index the document and publication system constraints.].

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 2001:544972 CAPLUS
DN 135:328002
TI A large-scale analysis of mRNAs expressed by primary mesenchyme cells of the sea urchin embryo
AU Zhu, Xiaodong; Mahairas, Gregory; Illies, Michele; Cameron, R. Andrew; Davidson, Eric H.; Ettensohn, Charles A.
CS Department of Biological Sciences, Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA, 15213, USA
SO Development (Cambridge, United Kingdom) (2001), 128(13), 2615-2627
CODEN: DEVPED; ISSN: 0950-1991
PB Company of Biologists Ltd.
DT Journal
LA English
AB The primary mesenchyme cells (PMCs) of the sea urchin (Strongylocentrotus purpuratus) embryo have been an important model system for the anal. of cell behavior during gastrulation. To gain an improved understanding of the mol. basis of PMC behavior, a set of 8293 expressed sequenced tags (ESTs) was derived from an enriched population of mid-gastrula stage PMCs. These ESTs represented approx. 1200 distinct proteins, or about 15% of the mRNAs expressed by the gastrula stage embryo. 655 Proteins were similar (P < 10-7 by BLAST comparisons) to other proteins in GenBank, for which some information is available concerning expression and/or function. Another 116 were similar to ESTs identified in other organisms, but not further characterized. Conservative ests. indicate that sequences encoding at least 435 addnl. proteins were included in the pool of ESTs that did not yield matches by BLAST anal. The collection of newly identified proteins includes many candidate regulators of primary

mesenchyme morphogenesis, including PMC-specific extracellular matrix proteins, cell surface proteins, spicule matrix proteins and transcription factors. This work provides a basis for linking specific mol. changes to specific cell behaviors during gastrulation. Anal. has also led to the cloning of several key components of signaling pathways that play crucial roles in early sea urchin development. The EST sequences are deposited in GenBank under Accession Nos. BG780044-BG789442. [This abstr. record is one of two records for this document necessitated by the large no. of index entries required to fully index the document and publication system constraints.].

RE.CNT 98 THERE ARE 98 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 8 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
AN 2000:439991 BIOSIS
DN PREV200000439991
TI CLED: A calcium-linked protein associated with early epithelial differentiation.
AU Sun, Lijie; Sun, Tung-Tien; Lavker, Robert M. (1)
CS (1) Department of Dermatology, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, 415 Curie Boulevard, Clinical Research Building, 235A, Philadelphia, PA, 19104 USA
SO Experimental Cell Research, (August 25, 2000) Vol. 259, No. 1, pp. 96-106. print.
ISSN: 0014-4827.
DT Article
LA English
SL English
AB Although it has been well established that Ca2+ plays a key role in triggering keratinocyte differentiation, relatively little is known about the molecules that mediate this signaling process. By analyzing a bovine corneal epithelial subtraction cDNA library, we have identified a novel gene that we named CLED (calcium-linked epithelial differentiation), which encodes a messenger RNA present in all stratified squamous epithelia, hair follicle, the bladder transitional epithelium, and small intestinal epithelium. The deduced amino acid sequence of CLED, based on a bovine partial cDNA and its full-length, human and mouse homologues that have been described only as ESTs, contains 2 EF-hand Ca2+-binding domains, a myristoylation motif, and several potential protein kinase phosphorylation sites; the CLED protein is therefore related to the S100 protein family. In all stratified squamous epithelia, the CLED message is associated with the intermediate cell layers. Similar CLED association with cells that are above the proliferative compartment but below the terminally differentiated compartment is seen in hair follicle, bladder, and small intestinal epithelia. The only exception is corneal epithelium, where CLED is expressed in both basal and intermediate cells. The presence of CLED in corneal epithelial basal cells, but not in the adjacent limbal basal (stem) cells, provides additional, strong evidence for the unique lateral heterogeneity of the limbal/corneal epithelium. These results suggest that CLED, via Ca2+-related mechanisms, may play a role in the epithelial cell's commitment to undergo early differentiation, and that its down-regulation is required before the cells can undergo the final stages of terminal differentiation.

L5 ANSWER 6 OF 8 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 1
AN 96372979 MEDLINE
DN 96372979 PubMed ID: 8776732
TI Characterization of the Pal motifs in the upstream glucokinase promoter: binding of a cell type-specific protein complex correlates with transcriptional activation.
AU Moates J M; Shelton K D; Magnuson M A
CS Department of Molecular Physiology and Biophysics, Vanderbilt University Medical School Nashville, Tennessee 37232, USA.
NC DK-07061 (NIDDK)

DK-42502 (NIDDK)
DK-42612 (NIDDK)

SO MOLECULAR ENDOCRINOLOGY, (1996 Jun) 10 (6) 723-31.
Journal code: 8801431. ISSN: 0888-8809.

CY United States

DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LA English

FS Priority Journals

EM 199612

ED Entered STN: 19970128
Last Updated on STN: 19970128
Entered Medline: 19961230

AB The upstream glucokinase (GK) promoter is expressed specifically in several different neural/neuroendocrine (NE) cell types, including the pancreatic beta-cell and pituitary corticotrope. Previously, a mutational and evolutionary analysis of this promoter identified two identical 9-bp motifs (TGGTCACCA) termed Pal-1 and Pal-2 that are essential for high level expression in HIT M2.2.2 cells, an insulinoma cell line. Here we show that these motifs are also necessary for efficient expression in AtT-20 cells, a corticotrope-derived cell line, and that proteins from both NE and non-NE cells bind to the Pal motifs, although the DNA-protein complexes differ by cell type. Complexes formed using nuclear extracts from NE cells contained an extra NE cell-specific band and differed in the relative abundance of two other bands when compared with non-NE cells, UV laser cross-**linking** experiments further supported the **cell-specific binding** of two **proteins**, 110 and 150 kDa in size, to these motifs. The presence or absence of the NE-specific band correlates with transcription of GK promoter fusion gene constructs, suggesting a key role for this protein in determining the cell-specific expression of GK. The Pal motifs themselves do not function as enhancers but seem to be essential components of a larger transcriptional regulatory domain that is active only in certain NE cells. Together, these studies suggest that the NE cell-specific expression of the upstream GK promoter involves the formation of a distinct protein complex on the two Pal motifs.

L5 ANSWER 7 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

AN 1994:400902 CAPLUS

DN 121:902

TI Therapeutic-binding protein conjugate for inhibitor of vascular smooth muscle cells

IN Kunz, Lawrence Leroy

PA Neorx Corp., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 104 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 14

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9407529	A1	19940414	WO 1992-US8220	19920925
	W: CA, JP, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, SE				
	EP 752885	A1	19970115	EP 1994-911762	19920925
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, SE				
	US 6515009	B1	20030204	US 1995-389712	19950215
	US 6251920	B1	20010626	US 1998-82643	19980521
	US 6262079	B1	20010717	US 1999-306606	19990506
	US 6268390	B1	20010731	US 1999-470662	19991222
	US 2002013275	A1	20020131	US 2001-910388	20010720
	US 2002040064	A1	20020404	US 2001-910387	20010720
PRAI	US 1991-767254	A2	19910927		
	WO 1992-US8220	W	19920925		
	US 1993-11669	B2	19930128		

	US 1993-61714	B2	19930513
	US 1993-62451	A1	19930513
	US 1994-241844	B2	19940512
	US 1994-242161	A2	19940512
	US 1995-389712	A1	19950215
	US 1995-450793	A2	19950525
	US 1995-486334	A3	19950607
	US 1998-82643	A1	19980521
	US 1998-113733	A1	19980710
	US 1999-470662	A1	19991222

AB Methods are provided for inhibiting stenosis following vascular trauma or disease in a mammalian host, comprising administering to the host a therapeutically effective dosage of a therapeutic conjugate contg. a vascular smooth muscle binding protein that assocs. in a specific manner with a cell surface of the vascular smooth muscle cell, coupled to a therapeutic agent that inhibits a cellular activity of the muscle cell. Prepn. and testing of Roridin A-monoclonal antibody conjugates is described.

L5 ANSWER 8 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1990:223244 CAPLUS
DN 112:223244
TI Modified diphtheria toxin cell specific cytotoxic agents
IN Villemez, Clarence L.; Myers, Dean A.
PA University of Wyoming, USA
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 21 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 332174	A2	19890913	EP 1989-104119	19890308
	EP 332174	A3	19901219		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
	DK 8901136	A	19890909	DK 1989-1136	19890308
	AU 8931103	A1	19891012	AU 1989-31103	19890308
	AU 632995	B2	19930121		
	JP 02015099	A2	19900118	JP 1989-53970	19890308
	US 5827934	A	19981027	US 1991-799684	19911122
	US 5681810	A	19971028	US 1995-472908	19950607
PRAI	US 1988-165213		19880308		
	IL 1989-89504		19890306		
	US 1990-488812		19900305		
	US 1991-799684		19911122		

AB Modified diphtheria toxins (DT) were prepd. in which 2 carboxy-terminal truncated forms of DT are prepd. by specific chem. proteolysis generating 2 new proteins, 51 and 48 kilodalton (HA51DT and HA48DT, resp.) which can be chem. linked to a cell specific binding moiety to produce potent cytotoxins. Three other peptides, HA11DT, HA7DT, and HA3DT, which are carboxy terminal peptides, are also prepd. Thus, DT was purified by DEAE-Sephacel ion-exchange chromatog. and cleaved with HONH2 to give HA51DT and HA4DT. The cytotoxicity of DT and the cleaved toxins was detd. using human breast cancer cells. DT and the cleaved proteins were conjugated to the cell recognition moieties, LH and Con A.

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